THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 30, 1858. NO. 97.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,

BY A. G. HODGES,

STATE PRINTER,

At THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPEECH

OF

Hon. ANTHONY KENNEDY,

OF MARYLAND,

AGAINST

THE ADMISSION OF MINNESOTA.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, before the final vote is taken, I desire to say a few words in explanation of the vote I shall give. I do not rise for the purpose of discussing at length any of the provisions either of the bill or of the constitution submitted to us. I intend to vote against the admission of Minnesota upon the simple and broad ground that in my humble judgment its constitution contains provisions directly at variance with the Constitution of the United States. I am opposed to it because it involves a principle, in my humble judgment, directly in conflict, not only with the Constitution of the United States, but with the rights of the Southern States. It claims the constitutional power to confer the right of suffrage upon a class of inhabitants not recognized by the Constitution of the United States. It involves a principle which comes directly in conflict with the principles of a party that I have the honor to represent on this floor, whose great leading doctrine is directly in conflict with this principle; and I should be unjust to myself and recreant to the duty that is devolved upon me, if I did not vindicate the principle of that party, to a slight extent, at least, in giving the reason why I vote against this bill. I am not now referring particularly to the bill for the admission of Minnesota at all; because really that bill is a matter of very little importance to me; but I intend to vote against the admission of the State with this constitution which she has sent here. Its seventh article, in regard to the elective franchise, declares:

"Sec. 1. Every male person of the age of twenty one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in the State for four months next preceding an election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for ten days a resident, for all offices that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people:

"1st. White citizens of the United States.

"2d. White persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States upon the subject of naturalization.

"3d. Persons of mixed white and Indian blood, who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

"4th. Persons of Indian blood residing in this State, who have adopted the language, customs, and habits of civilization, after an examination before any district court of the State, in such manner as may be provided by law, and shall have been pronounced by said court capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship within the State."

"Sec. 7. Every person who, by the provisions of this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election, shall be eligible to any office which now is, or hereafter shall be, elective by the people in the district wherein he shall have resided thirty days previous to such election, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, or in the constitution and laws of the United States."

Now, sir, the ground I take, and the ground taken by the party that I have the honor to represent, is that alien suffrage and squatter sovereignty must be repudiated. Having asserted these principles before the people of my own State, and being prepared to vindicate them here, I cannot give my sanction to the admission of a State with a constitution containing so clear an infraction of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, as that article contains; for if you admit the right of aliens, not naturalized, to take part in your elections—men who really cannot claim the protection of the Government; who have no right to come here and petition for a redress of grievances until the mantle of citizenship has been put upon them, in accordance with the laws of Congress and the Constitution of the United States—you permit that class of individuals in this country to control directly the action of Congress, and, perhaps, the destiny of this nation.—Sir, I know that I am taking very broad ground in making this declaration—I know that I am assuming much in this body when I undertake to say that people who are not citizens of the United States have no right to vote by the suffrage which may be conferred upon them by the action of a State government; but it has been contended on this floor, and ably and strongly by some of the giant intellects of former days, that the principle on which I act in this matter is a correct one.—We are now, in some degree, reaping the fruits the loose and cheap right of suffrage which has been conferred upon the people of this country. There has been of late a power aggregating itself in one section of the country upon the adverse proposition to that which I have stated here, which, if not checked, if not controlled, will before long sweep from us that right and that equality which we of the Southern States hold in this Union.

Upon a former occasion, I said that I was opposed to squatter sovereignty, because it disturbed the principal equilibrium that had existed between the States, on a strict construction and enforcement of the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States. I opposed it because it opened the door to an unequal contest with persons who came here and claimed, through their Representatives who had a voice in Congress, the right to administer this Government, and to direct its policy directly in opposition to the conceded principles of the Constitution when it was framed. When the Constitution was framed the Southern States of this Confederacy were upon a footing of perfect equality with all the States of the Union, and my desire has been to do nothing to destroy that equality.

Mr. President, when Congress has exercised its authority by passing a uniform law of naturalization, it excludes the right of exercising a similar authority on the part of the State; and to suppose that the State could do this would make this provision of the Constitution of the United States nugatory. The power has been given to the Congress of the United States to establish a uniform rule of naturalization for the express, simple purpose of protecting the minority in this country from aggregation of power that might be the result of allowing States to hold out inducements to emigrants. It was to protect us against that interpolation or subversion of the principles of this Government, which will necessarily creep into it by the introduction of new members of the Government, imported from foreign countries, and brought here directly to carry out sectional purposes and for sectional objects only. To suppose that a State could make an alien a citizen, or confer on him the right of voting, would give him a direct and broad control in this Government. A man votes for Representatives in the other branch of Congress in accordance with the laws of the State in which he resides; and, if you allow aliens to vote for members of Congress, they may control your legislation here, and introduce a system of policy entirely at variance with that upon which the Government was originally formed.

Now, sir, in presenting the views that I have submitted to the Senate, I am not standing alone. In vindication of this principle which I assert, I bring to my support the doctrine proclaimed here by one of the most distinguished Senators whose voice has ever been heard in this Hall. I will, by permission of the Senate, read upon this point the views of no less a man than John C. Calhoun, who, standing here in vindication of the rights of the South, and for the principles of this Government, foreseeing the dangerous consequences which might result in 1836 gave the warning not only to the Senate, but to the country, of the dangers that would result from this cheap suffrage which was being bestowed, or attempted to be bestowed, upon the States then coming into the Union. Mr. Calhoun said:

"When Congress has exercised its authority 'by passing a uniform law of naturalization, (as 'it has,) it excludes the right of exercising a 'similar authority on the part of the State. To 'suppose that the States could pass naturalization acts of their own after Congress had 'passed a uniform law of naturalization, would 'be to make the provision of the Constitution 'nugatory."

He said further—I quote from his speech on the Michigan bill in 1836:

"To suppose that a State can make an alien 'a citizen of the State, or, to present the question more specifically, can confer on him the 'right of voting, would involve the absurdity of 'giving him a direct and immediate control over 'the action of the General Government, from 'which he has no right to claim protection, and 'to which he has no right to present a petition. 'That the full force of the absurdity may be felt, 'it must be borne in mind that every department 'of the General Government is either directly or 'indirectly under the control of the voters in the 'several States. The Constitution wisely provides that the voters for the most numerous 'branch of the Legislatures in the several States 'shall vote for the members of the House of 'Representatives; and, as the members of this 'body are chosen by the Legislatures of the 'States, and the Presidential electors either by 'the Legislatures or voters in the several States, 'it follows, as I have stated, that the action of 'the General Government is either directly or 'indirectly under the control of the voters in the 'several States. Now, admit that a State may 'confer the right of voting on all aliens, and it 'will follow, as a necessary consequence, that 'we might have among our constituents persons 'who have not the right to claim the protection 'of the Government, or to present a petition to 'it."

This, to my mind, is conclusive; it is an argument binding with such force on my judgment, that I never can yield the principle. But Mr. Calhoun went further in discussing this question, and I beg that I may be allowed to quote further from him, because surely I think that his arguments will have more force and more effect, when fairly put before the country, and fairly understood by the Senate, than anything I can say, or anything that I can offer. I gladly accept his principles and his doctrines as a text, and I am willing to abide by them. They are so entirely in accordance with the views, principles, and doctrines of the party I am representing here, that I am rejoiced to find that I have so able an advocate for the humble views that I am submitting to the Senate. In speaking of the object which the framers of the Constitution had in conferring this power, Mr. Calhoun said:

"In conferring this power the framers of the 'Constitution must have had two objects in view; 'one to prevent competition between the States 'in holding out inducements for the emigration of 'foreigners; and the other, to prevent their improper influence over the General Government, 'through such States as might naturalize foreigners, and could confer on them the right of 'exercising the elective franchise, before they 'could be sufficiently informed of the nature of 'our institutions, or were interested in their preservation."

That, sir, is the great principle on which I stand. It is in defense of that right that my own party has in its platform laid down the doctrine that aliens not naturalized shall not exercise the rights of American freemen. There is a wide difference between privileges granted and rights claimed. I am only contending against the right of a State to confer power which has a direct control not only over the legislation in these Halls, but that has a power to control the Presidential election itself. I hope I may be permitted, in an illustration of this view, to quote still further from Mr. Calhoun:

"Both of these objects would be defeated, if 'the States may confer on aliens the right of 'voting and the other privileges belonging to 'citizens. On that supposition it would be almost imposible to conceive what good could be 'obtained, or evil prevented, by conferring the 'power on Congress. The power would be 'perfectly nugatory. A State might hold out 'every improper inducement to emigration, as 'freely as if the power did not exist; and might 'confer on the alien all the political privileges 'belonging to a native born citizen; not only to 'the great injury of the government of the State, 'but to an improper control over the government 'of the Union. To illustrate what I have said: 'suppose the dominant party in New York, finding political power about to depart from them, 'should, to maintain their ascendency, extend the 'right of suffrage to the thousands of aliens of 'every language, and from every portion of the 'world, that annually pour into our great emporium; how deeply might the destiny of the 'whole Union be affected by such a measure. It 'might, in fact, place the control over the General Government in the hands of those who 'know nothing of our institutions, and are indifferent as to the interests of the country. 'New York gives about one-sixth of the electoral votes in the choice of President and Vice 'President; and it is well known that her political institutions keep the State nearly equally 'divided into two great political parties. The 'addition of a few thousand votes, either way, 'might turn the scale, and the electors might, in 'fact, owe their election, on the supposition to 'the votes of unnaturalized foreigners. The 'Presidential election might depend on the electoral vote of the State, and a President be 'chosen in reality by them; that is, they might 'give us a King."

Mr. President, I think there is a clear illustration of the dangers that are likely to result to this Government from this lax administration of this power. I think, if the political equilibrium of this Government is to be maintained, it is only to be maintained by enforcing the guarantees of the Constitution, which was a compromise made between the States of the North and the States of the South, for the protection of those rights which are now so grossly assailed and so greatly invaded. I do not desire to prolong this debate any further. I rose simply for the purpose of explaining the reasons why I shall give my vote against the admission of Minnesota.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. Before the Senator from Maryland closes, in order to understand rightly a very important question involved in his argument, I wish to propound an inquiry to him. The Congress of the United States, having the power, under the Constitution, pass a uniform rule of naturalization. Do I understand him as contending that when a man has been made a citizen of the United States by the naturalization law of Congress, any State into which he may emigrate is compelled to allow him to vote?

Mr. Kennedy. If I understand the gentleman, I have no hesitation in answering his question.—If a man has been naturalized in conformity with the law of Congress, he clearly then has the right to vote in any State.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. Then any State into which he goes is compelled to let him vote.

Mr. Kennedy. In conformity always with the municipal laws of the State; but he must be a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. Has not each State the power to fix the qualifications of its voters? Has it not a right to impose any prohibition it pleases? Some of the States of this Confederacy have required a man to be a property-holder before he could exercise the elective franchise. If a State cannot permit a man to vote until he is a citizen, is not the converse of the proposition equally true—that, when he is a citizen, no State can prevent him from voting?—I say this, not for the purpose of confusing the Senator, or interfering with his argument, but in order to be instructed and informed on this subject; for I desire to understand his views. If it be true that, when an individual is once made a citizen of the United States, any State into which he goes is compelled to allow him to vote, what will be the consequence of such a principle? A free negro coming here from Africa could be naturalized, if your laws allowed it. As the naturalization laws now stand, none but white persons can be naturalized, but suppose those laws should be amended by striking out the word "white," could you not make every negro who should emigrate from Africa to the United States a citizen? and, on being made a citizen, would not the Southern States, according to this doctrine, be compelled to let him vote? What would become of Southern rights and interests under such a system? Free negroes emigrants from Africa, being naturalized, might flood the Southern States.

Mr. Kennedy. If the gentleman will allow me to go on, I shall come directly to that point. It is to protect the rights of the Southern States that I take the position which I have announced. I say a majority of the people of this country, through their State action, should not have power to direct and control the legislation of Congress by violating the naturalization laws of the country. The distinguished gentleman from whose speech I have quoted, and whose argument is complete on this subject, says on the very point upon which the Senator has put the interrogatory:

"But, to pass to the question immediately before us. This, as I have stated, does not involve the question whether a State can make an alien a citizen; but whether Congress has a right to prescribe the qualifications to be possessed by those who shall vote for members of a convention to form a Constitution for Michigan. Reason and precedent concur that Congress has the right. It has, as I have stated, been exercised in every similar case. If the right does not exist in Congress, it exists nowhere. A Territory, until it becomes a State, is a dependent community, and possesses no political rights but what are derived from the community on which it depends. Who shall or shall not exercise political power? and what shall be the qualifications possessed by them? and how shall they be appointed? are all questions to be determined by the paramount community; and, in the case under consideration, to be determined by Congress, which has the right, under the Constitution, to prescribe all necessary rules for the government of the Territories, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution.

"This very bill, in fact, admits the right. It prescribes that the people of Michigan shall vote for the convention to form her Constitution on becoming a State. If it belongs to the Territory of Michigan (she is not yet a State) to determine who shall vote for the members of the convention, this attempt on our part to designate who shall be the voters would be an unconstitutional interference with her right, and ought to be objected to as such, by those opposed to our views. But if on the other hand, the view I take be correct, that the right belongs to Congress, and not to the Territory, the loose, vague, and indefinite manner in which the voters are described in the bill affords a decisive reason for its recommitment. I ask, who are the people of Michigan? Taken in the ordinary sense, it means every body, of every age, of every sex, of every complexion, white, black, or red, aliens as well as citizens. Regarded in this light, to pass this bill would sanction the principle that Congress may authorize an alien to vote, or confer that high privilege on the runaway slaves from Kentucky, Virginia, or elsewhere; and thus elevate them to the dignity of citizens, enjoying under the Constitution all the rights and privileges in the States of the Union which appertain to citizenship."

Again he said:

"My colleague insists that to deny the right for which he contends would be to confer on Congress the right of prescribing who should or who should not be entitled to vote in the State, and exercise the other privilege belonging to citizens; and portrayed in strong language the dangers to the rights of the States from such authority. If his views are correct in this respect, the danger would indeed be imminent, but I cannot concur in their correctness. Under the view which I have taken, the authority of Congress is limited to the simple point of passing uniform laws of naturalization, or, as I have shown, simply to remove alienage. To this extent it may clearly go, under the Constitution; and it is no less clear that it cannot go an inch beyond, without palpably transcending its powers and violating the Constitution."

That is the only principle I have stated. It is to confine the right to vote to persons who have the rights of citizens, not only in one State, but over the whole land. It is to prevent an aggregation of power in a class of people who cannot claim the protection of this Government, who have no right to petition Congress for a redress of grievances. It is to prevent the minority of the people of these States from being overcome by a power of this character, aggregated for the purpose of mere sectional advantage. It is so directly in conflict with all the principles that I believe to be essential for the permanency of a free government like ours; it is so directly inimical to the permanency of the principles of the Constitution itself, and to the enforcement of the guarantees of the Constitution, that I have thought proper to oppose it, and for these reasons I have entered my protest.

I place my protest upon record. I cannot recognize the principle either in a Territory or in a State, for the reasons I have quoted, of allowing aliens, not citizens, not entitled to the protection of the Government, not entitled to the right of petitioning this Congress for redress of grievances, to control me, or to control my State, and to break up that equality by which alone this Union can be preserved. For these reasons I shall vote against the admission of Minnesota with her present Constitution.

Dickens' Story of the Origin of Pickwick.

Mr. Dickens has latterly been issuing what is called a popular edition of his works, in which he treats us to this little account of the origin of *Pickwick*, and how eagerly we rush behind the scenes to see how they contrived the thunder:

"I was a young man of three and twenty when the present publishers, attracted by some pieces I was at that time writing in the Morning *Chronicle* newspaper (of which one series had lately been collected and published in two volumes, illustrated by my esteemed friend, Mr. Geo. Cruikshank,) waited upon me to propose a something that should be published in shilling numbers—then only known to me, or I believe to any body else, by a dim recollection of certain interminable novels in that form which used to be carried about the country by peddlers, and over some of which I remember to have shed innumerable tears before I had served my apprenticeship to Life

"When I opened my door in Furnival's Inn to the managing partner who represented the firm, I recognized in him the person from whose hands, I had bought, two or three years previously, and whom I had never seen before or since, my first copy of the magazine in which my first effusion—dropped stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, into a dark letter box, in a dark office, up a dark court in Fleet street—appeared in all the glory of print; on which memorable occasion—how well I recollect it!—I walked down to Westminister Hall and turned into it for half an hour, because my eyes were so dimmed with joy and pride that they could not bear the street, and were not fit to be seen there.—I told my visitor of the coincidence, which we both hailed as a good omen, and so fell to business.

"The idea propounded to me was that the monthly something should be a vehicle for certain plates to be executed by Mr. Seymour; and there was a notion, either on the part of that admirable humorous artist, or of my visitor (I forget which,) that a 'Nimrod Club,' the members of which were to go out shooting, fishing, and so forth, and getting themselves into difficulties through their want of dexterity, would be the best means of introducing these. I objected, on consideration, that, although born and partly bred in the country, I was no great sportsman, except in regard of all kinds of locomotion; that the idea was not novel, and had been already much used; that it would be infinitely better for the plates to arise naturally out of the text; and that I should like to take my own way, with a freer range of English scenes and people, and was afraid I should ultimately do so in any case, whatever course I might prescribe to myself at starting.—My views being deferred to, I thought of Mr. Pickwick, and wrote the first number—from the proof sheets of which Mr. Seymour made his drawing of the Club, and that happy portrait of its founder by which he is always recognized, and which may be said to have made him a reality.—I connected Mr. Pickwick with a club because of the original suggestion, and I put in Mr. Winkle expressly for the use of Mr. Seymour. We started with a number of twenty-four pages instead of thirty-two, and four illustrations in lieu of a couple. Mr. Seymour's sudden and lamented death before the second number was published brought about a quick decision upon a point already in agitation; the number became one of thirty two pages, with two illustrations, and remained so to the end. My friends told me it was a low, cheap form of publication, by which I should ruin all my rising hopes; and how right my friends turned out to be, every body now knows.

"'Boz,' my signature in the Morning *Chronicle*, appended to the monthly cover of this book, and retained long afterward, was the nickname of a pet child, a younger brother, whom I had dubbed Moses in honor of the Vicar of Wakefield, which, being facetiously pronounced through the nose, became Boses, and being shortened, became Boz. 'Boz' was a very familiar household word to me long before I was an author, and so I came to adopt it."

Appeal Meeting.

AT a meeting of the Board of Councilmen of the city of Frankfort, on Tuesday evening the 20th day of April, 1858, it was ordered that at a regular meeting to be held on the first Tuesday evening in May next, opportunity will be given to those who wish to appeal from the assessors valuation of their property, &c. All who are interested are notified to attend at that time.

G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

J. W. BATCHELOR, City Clerk.

April 26, 1858—td.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY,.....APRIL 30, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

HON. GEORGE R. McKEE,

OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,

HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,

JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,

ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,

HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,

JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,

JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,

WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

Liberia.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky, State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

☞We have several times given the *facts* connected with the leasing of the Penitentiary to the present Keeper, by the American Legislature, of 1855–6, and hardly supposed that it would ever be necessary for us to allude to them again.—The Americans were so fully justified by the facts in the case, that the Democrats of the last Legislature were deprived of the slightest pretence for refusing to fix the price for the lease of the Penitentiary at $12,000. We have before stated, and it is generally known that, prior to the present contract between the State and Mr. Ward, the State Prison was managed as a partnership business between the State and the Keeper—the State to receive two-thirds, and the Keeper one-third of the profits. According to this plan there was seldom ever a dollar paid into the Treasury from the Penitentiary, until the election of Mr. Ward. That gentleman paid the State $5,000 the first year, which was a larger sum than the Commonwealth had ever received from any former Keeper. After the first year, Mr. Ward made a proposition to the Legislature of 1855–6 to give $6,000 per annum for the lease of the Prison. This was far more than any other Keeper had paid under the partnership business, and the Legislature, thinking they were making an excellent bargain for the State, consented to lease it to Mr. Ward for that sum. The bill altering the manner of conducting the Penitentiary, from a partnership business between the State and the Keeper to a lease from the State to the Keeper, was approved of by both parties in the Legislature having for its strongest advocates several prominent Democrats, and was passed by a no party vote. No higher bid was made, although one or two members did say that they were authorized to bid more than the sum specified by Mr. Ward; those who would otherwise have been glad to take the Penitentiary, had sense to know that, as Mr. Ward had already been elected by a previous Legislature and had a contract with the State which could not be broken except with his consent, it would be useless for them to make any offer whatever,—since the Legislature had no legal power or right to consider any bid except that of Mr. Ward. The Legislature has no more right to violate a contract than a private individual has, and even if the Legislature of 1856 had wished to give the lease to another person they had no right to do it without Mr. Ward's consent—which he, of course, would never have given; it is unnatural for a man to voluntarily relinquish some five or six thousand dollars a year. The American Legislature was compelled to choose between leasing the Prison to Mr. Ward at $6,000 per annum, or to continue the partnership business, which experience had proved to be inconvenient and troublesome, and by which the State had never received as much as the sum offered by the present Keeper. They supposed they were getting an excellent bargain for the State, and eagerly grasped it. It may be asked if Ward was not able to pay more than the sum offered. Suppose he was? The leasing of the Prison was purely a business transaction between him and the State, and both parties might have been expected to do the best they could for themselves.

During the two years which elapsed between the adjournment of one Legislature and the meeting of the other, many changes had been made in the Penitentiary. The yard had been much enlarged, giving space for new buildings and increased facilities for ventilation; new, and more improved machinery had been put up; new buildings have been erected; the cells have been improved; the number of mechanics in the Prison are nearly double what they were two years ago; and, altogether, such improvements and additions have been made as to render the lease of the Prison worth more than double what it was when Mr. Ward was elected. Being fully convinced that he could afford it, and still reap a handsome profit, Mr. Ward offered the Legislature $12,000 per annum to renew his lease. This he would not probably have done if he could have gotten it for less, but paying even that sum was preferable to not getting it at all. No one who is acquainted, and it is the duty of the Legislature to be acquainted, with the business of the Penitentiary, can for a moment doubt that it is worth even more than that sum. A bill was reported to the House fixing the sum at which the Prison should be leased at $8,000 per annum. A Democrat, Mr. Reid, from Morgan, moved to amend by striking out the word "eight" and insert the word "six." Mr. Ward's proposition to give $12,000 for the lease was then read. An American member then called for a division of the question for the avowed purpose of inserting $12,000 as the price of the lease; and accordingly the question was then taken on striking out, which was rejected by almost a strict party vote,—all the Americans voting in favor of striking out, and all the Democrats but three voting against it. In this way the Democrats in the House evaded the question of inserting $12,000 in the bill, as of course that sum could not be inserted unless the motion to strike out prevailed. In this form the bill went to the Senate, and when it was reported in that body an American Senator moved to amend by striking out the word "eight" and insert the word "twelve." This amendment was carried in the Senate by the American majority, the Americans voting for, and the Democrats against it. The amended bill was then reported to the House and rejected by that body, who insisted upon leasing the Prison for "eight" thousand dollars instead of "twelve"—the Americans voting for the amendment and the Democrats against it. Afterwards a reconsideration was taken and the bill as amended by the Senate passed,—eight Democrats voting against it upon the re-consideration.

In spite of these well known facts, the credit of leasing the Prison for $12,000 instead of $8,000 is now claimed for the Democrats. Was such astounding impudence ever before heard of? It is well known that the Democrats in the House and in the Senate resolutely persisted in their opposition to fixing upon $12,000 as the price of the lease, until the American majority in the Senate positively refused to go into the election of Keeper unless the Democrats would make this concession. They had their choice between making Mr. South pay the same sum that was offered, not only by Ward, but by several prominent Democrats, or of not electing him at all. The Democrats in the Senate held out in their obstinacy even then, and it was not for some months after that the Democratic papers ceased to abuse Ward for his impudence in offering a sum which he was able to pay, but which the Democratic candidate did not want to pay. Col. Hawkins, Capt. Morgan, and other reliable Democrats frequently and publicly expressed themselves as willing to pay $12,000 for the lease but still the Democratic solons refused to fix its price at that sum. If the objection to electing Ward at $12,000 was, that he is an American, what could have been the objection to Hawkins who also offered $12,000? Why should Democrats have preferred leasing the prison to South for $8,000 per annum to leasing it to Hawkins or Morgan for $12,000? The only reasonable answer is, that the Democratic Legislature preferred enriching the *caucus nominee* of their party, to saving $16,000 to the State by leasing the Prison even to another member of their own party.—The Americans only demanded that South should pay the same sum that Ward, Hawkins, and Morgan were willing to pay, but the Democrats desired to give it to him for $16,000 less than they could have gotten from numerous other men. They did not regard the interests of the State, but legislated only for members of their own party, aud in so legislating the *caucus nominees* always had the advantage over other Democrats. It is true that the Democrats in the House finally gave a reluctant consent to save to the State $16,000, but it was not until they had become assured that the American Senate would never consent to their criminal profligacy that they even made a show of decency. But the Democrats of the Senate, more consistent in their unblushing effrontery, refused to the last to make a virtue even of that stern and inexorable law, necessity, and are on the record as persisting in virtually giving away $16,000 of the State's money, and the Democratic press very generally applauded them in their course and vied with each other in abuse of the Americans.

PRISONERS ESCAPED.—On Tuesday afternoon J. M. Nicholson, F. M. Nicholson and G. W. Williams, escaped from the county jail, and have made for parts unknown. The two Nicholsons were under indictment in the Circuit court of this county for passing counterfeit money, and Williams had been held for trial in the United States District Court for counterfeiting committed in this State. It being suspected that the wife of F. M. Nicholson had aided the prisoners to escape, she was on yesterday arrested at the instance of our Jailer, and the charge examined before the County Judge, who, upon hearing the proof, discharged her.

The facts connected with the escape of the prisoners so far as they have been developed, show conclusively, we think, that the prisoners escaped by means of a false key prepared by some of their friends outside.

The escape was effected during the necessary absence of the Jailer, for about an hour and a half, at his brick yard in the suburbs of the city. No one, we suppose, can properly attach any blame to him on account of this affair. He could not be expected to be at the jail every moment during each day.

☞The telegraph announces the death of Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, a distinguished minister of the Episcopalian denomination. The accident which led to his death, happened while the deceased was witnessing the operation of a corn-shelling machine. His dressing gown becoming entangled in the wheels of the machine, his arm was lacerated in the most frightful manner, from which mortification ensued.

The deceased was for a while, Rector of Christ Church in Cincinnati, and of his character as a minister and as a man, the *Times* says:

"The many friends of Mr. TYNG in this city, will deeply lament this melancholy occurrence. He was a young man of fine talent, and as a pastor and preacher, he had few equals in the Church of which he was minister. He was quite liberal in his views regarding other denominations of Christians, following, in this respect, the example of his distinguished father, Dr. TYNG of New York; and while ministering in this city he, on several occasions occupied the pulpits of other than Episcopal Churches. He moved above and out side the range of sectarian bigotry, or ecclesiastical exclusiveness; and he was generally regarded as one of the most promising ministers of the age.

"His loss will be most severely felt in the field in which he has recently labored; but the Christain community generally will sympathise with his immediate parishioners and friends, in mourning the untimely death of one who had labored with much success, and promised great future usefulness in the office to which he had consecrated his life."

☞There appears to be a prospect of the overflow of Vincennes. The Vincennes *Gazette* says that "the tide of prosperity has at length fairly set in upon her."—*Lou. Jour.*

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 23.

At 1 o'clock, on motion of Mr. English, the committee rose, when he made a report from the committee of Conference on the Kansas bill. It is signed by Messrs. English and Stephens, on the part of the House, and Messrs. Green and Hunter, on the part of the Senate.—Messrs. Seward and Hoard dissent. The report was read as follows:

WHEREAS, The people of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates, assembled at Lecompton, on the 7th day of November, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State Government, which constitution is republican; and,

Whereas, At the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance which asserts that Kansas when admitted as a State will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and,

Whereas, Said constitution and ordinance have been presented to Congress by order of said convention, and the admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a State requested; and,

Whereas, Said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance hereafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State as herein proposed, therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the question of admission with the following proposition in lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton, shall be submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them or the majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for that purpose, namely: That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to said people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to-wit:

First—That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the said State for the use of schools.

Second—That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of the said State may prescribe for the purpose aforsaid, but for no other purpose.

Third—That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of Government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Fourth—That all the salt springs within the said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring, or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

Fifth—That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within the said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct: *Provided*, That the foregoing propositions herein offered to the State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States, or with any regulation Congress may find necessary for securing title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on land belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non resident proprietors be taxed higher than resident.

Sixth—And that said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States.

At said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by indorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "proposition accepted," or "proposition rejected." Should the majority of votes be cast for "proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute; and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the Federal Government. But, should the majority of the votes be cast for "proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution, under the conditions set forth in said proposition; and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State Government by the name of the State of Kansas according to the Federal Constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained, by a census duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State, as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the election authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor, United States District Attorney, and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature—namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a Board, and the Board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint, as judges of election at each of the several places of voting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting for the purpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said Board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The Board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and said Governor shall announce the same by proclamation; and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said Board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and place of said election, and to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof; which returns shall be made to said Board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and said government shall certify the same to the President of the United States without delay.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the election hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory, over the age of twenty one years, who posess the qualifications which were required by the laws of said Territory for a legal voter at the last general election for a member of the Territorial Legislature, and none others, shall be allowed to vote, and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the citizens to the right of suffrage in said elections; and if any person not so qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at said election, or shall make, or cause to be made, any false, fictitious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of said election, such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor not less than six months, and not more than three years.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the aforesaid Board of Commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices; and on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for services under the Territorial laws.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

Senate—Mr. Stuart took ground in favor of Mr. Crittenden's amendment in preference to this miserable conference committee proposition.—He spoke till nearly 3 o'clock, at which time there were only 22 Senators present.

Mr. Pugh replied at length to Stuart's speech, closely following the various arguments he adduced. He also examined the provisions of the Leavenworth Constitution, and the attempt to adopt that instrument by means of negro suffrage, showing that all these proceedings were void, and that there is no other legal Constitution in Kansas beside the Lecompton Constitution.—Mr. Pugh spoke till after 4 o'clock.

Mr. Doolittle replied to Mr. Pugh, asserting that the issue raised by that Senator as to free negroes voting under the Leavenworth Constitution was a false one, the only object of which could be to raise prejudice in the minds of the people of slaveholding States, and thus embarrass the action of the free people of Kansas.—He illustrated the case of the Kansas conference proposal by the simile of a family of fair daughters, all of whom Samuel, their father, has richly endowed except young Kansas, whom he insists shall ether marry John with a dower of lands equal to her sisters, or continue single without a dower until she passes the certain age which ladies dislike to pass unmarried.

At this stage of the proceedings an agreement was effected to adjourn and finish the subject tomorrow.

House—Mr. Davis of Md., as a representative of a Southern slave State, in her name solemnly protested against this attempted interference with State rigths by a condition of admission.—Had it not been urged by Southern gentlemen that Kansas should come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States? This was the law of the South on the subject.

Mr. Stephens was not surprised that Mr. Davis opposed the bill, but was surprised at the grounds of his opposition. He (Stephens) was born and reared in that school, and if any doctrine was cherished by him more than another it was the rights of independence and sovereignty of the seperate States of the confederacy, and he maintained that this substitute more fully and completely carried out the doctrine than the Senate bill, for which he was willing to vote, and more so than the Crittenden amendment. If Kansas had made an application for admission as a free State, he would vote for it as readily as for a slave State.

In reply to Mr. Davis, he showed that Iowa and Louisiana were admitted on the fundamental condition in the former case similar to that in the pending proposition. The objections made by the gentleman from Maryland were founded solely on a pretext. In conclusion he earnestly appealed to the House to end this question with the view to go on with public business. He was ready to defend the proposition from beginning to end and in every word and line.

Mr. Gilmore inquired—Is the Constitution submitted?

Mr. Stephens—I tell the gentleman distinctly it is not.

Mr. Keitt repudiated the doctrine advanced by Mr Davis. He was not willing to commit the rights of the South to that gentleman's custody. He denied that the Federal Government is sovereign, and said each State is sovereign. He gave his reasons for supporting the bill.

Mr. Bingham did not find fault with the bill because it annexed conditions, but because a great crime was sought to be perpetrated, not only against Kansas but against the Federal Constitution and the sacred rights of human nature. The bill does not submit the Constitution, but a bribe in land. If rejected Kansas must suffer the penalty. It was simply an act of despotism attempted to be imposed by Congress under cover of our national Constitution, which bears the name of Washington. Better that the Constitution should perish than any precedent be placed on the statute book that Congress shall dictate to freemen under pains and penalties, or force them into the Union as a State under a Constitution they never made.

Mr. Clingman said that as this proposition was not amended he presumed gentlemen had made up their minds, and he therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. Stephens suggested that the vote be taken to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., hoped that no such agreement would be made. The vote had better be taken to-day. Cries of "agreed."

Mr. Garnett trusted that the demand for the previous question would not be seconded, as he and several others wished to state the reasons for their votes.

Mr. Stephens moved a call of the House, but the motion being disagreed to he then moved an adjournment.

Mr. Harris of Ill., said it was the understanding yesterday that we should take the vote today.

Mr. Stephens—that was what the gentleman would not agree to.

The motion to adjourn prevailed by two majority.

Adjourned.

☞To those who want help, we would refer them to the want column of our paper.—*St. Louis Dem.*

We don't know of anybody that "wants help" more than the President does. Let him by all means have a peep at your "want column."—*Lou. Jour.*

DEAD LETTERS.—In the examination of the dead letters at the General Post Office for the last quarter of the year, there were found 2,472, which contained money amounting to $13,457. The three previous quarters gave 2,352 letters, enclosing $13,361; 2,245 covering $12,655; and 2,202 letters $11,812. Thus in one year 9,271 letters were discovered, covering $51,285, nine-tenths of which have been, by the prompt and judicious action of the finance bureau, restored to its original owners.

DEMORALIZATION OF POLITICS.—In the course of a debate in the House of Representatives, on the bill to increase the police force in Washington City, Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, said:

"Here (Washington) was the great center of political power and patronage; and here ballot-box stuffers, shoulder hitters, rowdies, and all other men who had contributed by one means or another to party success congregated to receive their rewards. He believed the country owed its present political position to the great frauds in N. York in 1844, by which a President was elected in opposition to lawful votes. The affair was managed by an outlaw band, called the 'Empire Club,' whose captain was now Marshal for the Southern District of New York. The men who crowded here, by hundreds and thousands, to gather the spoils, were men in whose hands no gentleman would be safe at night; and, as the vast patronage of Government always ran short, some of them must find other means of livelihood. A man now in prison for murder, was said to have been but recently appointed on the present auxiliary guard; and he had been told that the Captain of the 'State Hose Company,' to which many of the late disorders were charged, now holds an office under Government worth $1,200 or $1,400."

This is a melancholy picture, but we fear it is one drawn from life. The "ruffian" element in national as well as in State and city politics, is rapidly getting the better of us. It will master us in the end, unless we have more regard to a man's moral qualifications for office than to his qualifications for stuffing ballot-boxes, shoulder-hitting, &c.—*Cin. Times.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞We are authorized to announce that F. P HOLLOWAY has accepted the nomination for Clerk of the County Court of Woodford county, made by the American Convention which assembled at Versailles on the first Monday in March, 1858.

April 3, 1858—3w.

☞We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17–te.

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.*

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK,

September 1st, 1857.

Capital stock,	$100,000 00	
Life Insurance,	140,799 10	
Interest received,	36,339 96	
Interest due and accrued,	2,969 45	
Balances due on bonds and Mortgages,	10,779 59	
Bills payable,	4,266 64	
Balance due on Ledger,	50 00	
		295,204 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses,	$43,883 81	
Dividends,	23,951 37	
Losses,	12,304 17	
Commission,	6,835 52	
Medical fees,	3,179 31	
Re-insurance,	1,361 95	
Surrendered policies,	373 84	
		91,889 97
		$203,314 77

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages,	$149,480 00	
Premium notes,	15,912 64	
Bills receivable,	8,298 23	
Loans on collaterals,	21,987 03	
Interest due and accrued,	2,969 45	
Unpaid premiums,	2,095 76	
Cash,	760 15	
Furniture,	900 00	
Due from Agents and others,	911 51	
		$203,314 77

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

By amount of assets,		$203,314 77
Capital Stock,	100,000 00	
Balances on Bonds and Mortgages,	10,779 59	
Bills Payable,	4,266 64	
Balance unpaid on dividends,	548 63	
Balance on Ledger,	50 00	
One quarter rent of Office,	166 67	
Balance surplus,	87,503 24	
	$203,314 77	$203,314 77
Balance surplus,	$87,503 24	
Add 6 months interest on premium notes, $15,912 64,	556 94	
		$88,060 18

ERASTUS LYMAN, Pres.

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Sec'y.

State, City and county of New York, Erastus Lyman, President, and Stephen C. Wheeler, Secretary of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of the city of New York, being severally and respectively duly sworn, say, and each for himself says that the foregoing account or statement is in all respects just, true and correct.

{L. S.} Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of September, 1857. Witness my hand and official seal.

JOHN BISSELL,
Commissioner for Kentucky.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, April 27, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

THO. S. PAGE, *Auditor.*

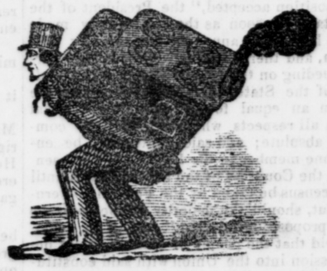
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., April 27, 1858.

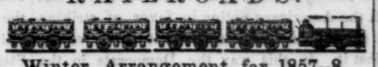
This is to certify that J. R. WATSON, as Agent of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, at (Frankfort,) Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. R. Watson, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

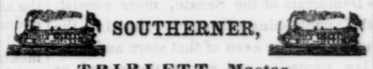
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written. THO. S. PAGE, *Auditor.*

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,

April 28, 1858–w&tw2w. Frankfort, Ky.







PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GLASGOW FREE PRESS.

GLASGOW, KY., December 23, 1857.

Dear Sir:—Having disposed of our Printing Office in Elizabethtown, Ky., and removed to Glasgow with the view of permanently locating we purpose commencing the publication of a newspaper sometime during the month of February, to be entitled "THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS." It will be devoted to General Literature, Politics, Agriculture, the Arts and Sciences, News, and especially to the promotion and advancement of the local and general interests of the town and county, and those adjacent. No pains or exertion on our part will be intermitted to secure due consideration for all local enterprises, that may be calculated to advance the general weal of the community.

An earnest effort will be made to render it a valuable family newspaper, acceptable to all parties, combining a variety of interesting and instructive subjects in its columns. Having had considerable experience in the business, and being practically familiar with its mechanical duties, we indulge the hope that we shall be enabled to subserve to some extent, the interests to which the "FREE PRESS" will be dedicated.

American Politics at the present time, may be said very justly, to be in a chrysalis state. We do not design, in this Prospectus, to enter the domain of speculation. It is not necessary to the present purpose, or to define our political position. This may be defined very briefly. We are conscientiously opposed to the practices and the precepts of Modern Democracy. We regard the Democratic party, as now constituted, essentially an alien party; and consider its aims and purposes, as avowed by its organs, practiced by its leaders, and developed in the present administration, pregnant with evil to the Union, in violation of the plain injunctions of the early fathers, and disastrous to American Nationality. We recognize in the "Address of the American Party," promulgated at the Louisville Convention, a political creed, eminently national, eminently conservative, and peculiarly adapted to present exigencies. We believe that in the fundamental principles of that organization may be found the panacea for many, if not all the political evils, which have disordered the country and fomented sectional strife, and which it is now in evident contemplation to aggravate by unwise and imprudent legislation.

Whilst we shall aim to be perfectly independent and honest in the expression of our views of public men and measures, we shall studiously observe courtesy and a proper respect for the opinions of others, whose convictions may lead them to differ with us. It is the peculiarity and the boast of American institutions, that they secure to each and every one the "free and untrammeled expression of his opinions." In no other government is this perfect freedom of opinion in the citizen tolerated, or considered compatible with the dignity of the State. Our whole system of government reposes upon this basis. Public opinion is here at once the source and the support of power. We cherish an appreciation of the great privilege, too exalted, to induce us to refuse to others what we are prompt to claim for ourselves. Hence the columns of the "FREE PRESS" will at all times be open to well written, courteous articles, even though they may conflict with our individual opinions.

We invoke, in aid our enterprise, the support and patronage of the citizens of Barren and surrounding counties, and especially those whose opinions may harmonize with the general views herein expressed.

We send you this circular, hoping that you may feel inclined to give us the benefit of your influence, in procuring a list of subscribers in your locality, by the 1st day of February, 1858.

TERMS.

The "FREE PRESS" will be published weekly, on new and beautiful type, at the following rates:—

Single copy, one year, (invariably in advance,) - - - - - - - **$2 00**
To clubs of 10, and upwards, - - **1 50**

☞ Any one procuring a club of Ten subscribers, will receive an extra copy.

SMITH & PARKER, *Proprietors.*

Jan. 28, 1858.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"CENTRAL KENTUCKIAN,"
PUBLISHED IN LEBANON, KY.

Lebanon, since the completion of the Railroad, connecting it with Louisville, is a point of interest to a large section of country. There are hundreds of persons abroad who are in want of information upon various topics connected with it, such as the prices current, facilities for doing and having business done here, &c., and the citizens of Lebanon themselves, wish to inform the public at large, that it is one of the most enterprising and flourishing towns in the interior of the State, and that it offers great inducements as a place of residence to men of almost every honorable trade and profession. To supply these wants, of people abroad and citizens at home, we have determined to publish **"The Central Kentuckian"**—a paper devoted to the Commercial, Agricultural, Literary, and Moral welfare of the community in which it is circulated.

It is hoped that we shall be able, by attention to the interest of all concerned, to supply a desideratum long felt.

Citizens of Lebanon, and of Marion and surrounding counties, to you, of whatever political party or religious sect, we look for support—and the more liberal *that* is, the larger and more entertaining will be our paper—for we are determined, if you will place in our hands the means, to make the Central Kentuckian worthy of your patronage.

To obtain this, however, we shall not sacrifice independence by *pledging ourselves to any party or sect*, yet we shall promise you *Neutrality in Nothing.* If we are not capable of choosing our subject matter, and of commenting upon all or any topic of public interest, in a manner which shall be at once courteous and inoffensive, we ought not to come before you as Editors. To be faithful journalists of passing events—candid critics of public acts—and successful advocates of TRUTH, is the hight of our ambition.

TERMS:—$1 50 in advance; $2 00 in six months. No deduction made on clubs. Return the list of names as soon as possible, as we shall issue the first number on Wednesday, the 27th.

ODELL & MORSE,
Editors and Publishers.

LEBANON, Jan. 9, 1858.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.
Useful, Interesting, and Instructive!

The first number of the "LITERARY JOURNAL" will be issued the 1st of March, 1858, and each succeeding number will be issued the first of each month, up to ——, 1859. It will be published by JAMES McHANEY, at $3, per annum, invariably in advance. Each number will contain seventy-two octavo pages, handsomely and neatly printed on beautiful white paper, making at the end of the year a neat volume of 864 pages. The range of topics will embrace essays upon Education and Literature, Domestic Economy, Historical, Biographical, Religious, Local and General Intelligence, facts, items of news, interesting stories, thrilling incidents, &c. will be noticed. Selections from the most popular Foreign and American periodicals, will be made, and every available means will be used to make the work intelligible, by transcribing to its pages such topics as will be calculated [illegible] render it worthy an attentive perusal.

Now, a few words to you, young men. Do you wish to have something that will interest, instruct, please, and impart to you a copious supply of intelligence? If you do, just subscribe for, and read the "JOURNAL," and your desire will be accomplished.

No subscriber will ever regard the price paid for such invaluable instruction, contained in a volume of 864 pages, after having tested its value.

Recollect that every subscriber will be entitled to, and the recipient of, as a gift, any one of the following books that he may select:

A complete History of the Russian War,	$1 00
Lives of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of America,	1 00
Mexican War and its Heroes illustrated,	1 00
The American gift book,	
A Perpetual Souvenier, with six elegant steel engravings, viz: The marriage of Washington, Goddess of Liberty, portrait of Washington, portrait of Daniel Webster, portrait of Martha Washington, Spirit of '76, &c.	1 00

The above books sent with the third number of the JOURNAL, or before.

Address JAMES McHANEY, Whitesburg, Ky.

N. B.—Any person who will act as agent for the "JOURNAL" and send in their orders weekly, will be allowed 25 per cent for his service: and that agent sending the greatest number of subscribers, by the first of April, 1858, will receive, as a premium, a gold watch worth $100.

WHO WILL TRY FOR THE WATCH?

After the first day of March, 1858, all communications for subscription, upon business, &c., must be addressed to JAMES McHANEY, Estillsville, Scott county, Va.

Agents are requested to send in their orders weekly, and the first number of the "JOURNAL" will be forwarded in March, 1858, and their book in April following. Subscribers are requested to send in their subscription orders early, stating which of the above books they prefer, their own name, with post office address written *in full*—county and State.

Jan. 20, 1858—3m.

Notice! Notice!!

AFTER FIRST JANUARY WE WILL CONSIDER all accounts payable and due on FIRST MAY, SEPTEMBER, and JANUARY. (4 months credit) if not paid when due we shall charge interest from that time. Our old and punctual customers will please bear this in mind, for the ensuing year we will open no new accounts, and will only keep accounts with those who pay us promptly.

GRAY & TODD.

Dec. 30, 1857—tf.

NEW LARD—A SMALL LOT OF NEW, FRESH AND SWEET LARD, for sale by
Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

ED. KEENON. JNO. N. CRUTCHER

KEENON & CRUTCHER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Books & Stationery,

OF H. EVANS, also that of MORRIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage.

March 12–1m.

The Beautiful Canadian Trotting Stallion
DEFIANCE

WILL MAKE HIS FIRST SEASON IN THE United States, at my farm in Franklin county, eight miles from Frankfort, on the turnpike road leading to Georgetown, at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS the season, with fifty cents to the groom, payable within the season which has commenced, and will expire on the 1st of July.

I will furnish pasturage gratis to mares from a distance, without being responsible for accidents or escapes.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

DEFIANCE is a rich mahogany bay; 15½ hand-high; with heavy black mane and tail; possessing fine bone; great length, and extraordinary gayety; and presenting in his appearance, a remarkable combination of the thorough bred with the harness horse.

He was sired by old Defiance, who was the sire of Lady Moscow, and innumerable other trotting celebrities. His dam, (Matilda Minks,) herself very celebrated both for trotting and pacing, was a Canadian mare of the most select breed. Old Defiance was by Cock of the Rock; he by Daroc; he by old Messenger. Cock of the Rock was full brother in blood to American Eclipse.

DEFIANCE was purchased from his breeder in Canada last fall as a stock horse, both on account of his great perfection of form, color, gayety, natural speed, and graceful action, and for the high character and reputation of the stock from which he is both directly and remotely descended. He was exhibited in the fast ring at the Baltimore Fair, six weeks after his arrival, and, without any training, went his mile in 2 minutes 46 seconds, taking the second premium.

I am standing him at this low rate on account of the hard times, with the purpose of inducing farmers generally to improve the character of the horse stock of the country, being well assured that no horse in the State will contribute more to that end.

March 24, 1858—tf. THOMAS STEELE.

**Observer and Reporter insert three times in weekly paper, mark price and charge this office.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder RICHARD ADAMS, in the county of Rowan, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the Jailer of Rowan county within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed at Frankfort, this 23th day of Jan. A. D., 1858, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; heavy set; black hair, heavy suit and long: black eyes and eye brows, black and heavy, with rather bad countenance, and looks out at you through the eye-brow; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks softly; round faced, and whiskers on the jaw; rather andy and small-poxed; weight about 165 pounds and his hide rather tallowy appearance, his clothing janes coat, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder WILLIAM POTTER, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said Williams and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date here of.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 28th day of December, A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Williams is about 22 or 25 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches in height: tolerably heavy built; dark complexion; dark hair and eyes, hair rather long; and wears a dark goatee; had on a suit of black cloth clothes, and wore a black felt hat with a high crown; he is a physician by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

COACH FACTORY.

HEMING & QUIN,

KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of he best material. We have purchased the sole right of

Everett's Patent Coupling,

for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

☞ All work made by us warranted for one year.

April 2, 1855—tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

☞ Office, at his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853

HORACE STEARNS. CHAS. A. CLARKE.

STEARNS & CLARKE'S
NATIONAL
AMBROTYPE GALLERY,

Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office,
Frankfort, Ky.

Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

Oct. 2, 1857—3m.

Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the waters of main Elkhorn, about 1½ miles from its mouth, containing 100 acres; about half of it bottom land and the balance hill land well timbered. The bottom land is in a high state of cultivation. There are on the land a good hewed Log House containing four rooms, and all necessary out buildings, and an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—women between 35 and 40 years old.

Dec. 8, 1856—tf. BEN. F. GRAHAM.

CHILD'S
PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness an operation of

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR,

Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball,) cheat, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines.

Jan 12 tf W. B. SMITH.

New Bacon.

A SMALL LOT OF NEW HAMS, IN STORE AND for sale by
Jan. 21, 1 GRAY & TODD.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN
MARBLE WORKS.
WILLIAM CRAIK,
Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble Monuments, Tombs, &c., I will continue to finish to order **Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Posts, Table Tops, Counters** and everything in the Marble line, at short notice an in the very best style. I have secured the services of one of the best of designers and carvers in Philadelphia, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has ever been finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere.

Call and See.

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c.

I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers price.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.]

GREENWOOD
FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

Mrs. M. T. RUNYAN, Principal.
Miss LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Nineteenth Session of this School will commence on *Monday, the 11th day of January,* 1858.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Board, including Washing, Fuel and Lights,	$60 00
Tuition in English studies, French and Latin,	20 00
Music on Piano,	25 00
Use of instrument for practice,	5 00
Oriental, Grecian and Antique Painting, each	5 00
Stationery,	25

Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work without charge.

No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal.

Dec. 31, 1857—3m.

THE KENTUCKY
MILITARY INSTITUTE,

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of **Col. E. W. MORGAN,** a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty second semi-annual session opens on the first Monday in February. Charges, $102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,
President of the Board.

Dec. 21, 1857—tf
**Yeoman copy.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
UNIVERSAL MASONIC LIBRARY.

THE thirty volumes now stereotyped, embrace the following works, all of an approved and standard character.

Volume First—*Directory of Symbolical Masonry,* including the Royal Arch; by George Oliver, D. D.; 301 pages. *The Book of the Lodge,* or Officers Manual; by the same; 119 pages.

Volume Second—*Symbol of Glory,* by the same; 310 pages. *Spirit of Masonry,* by William Hutchingson; 245 pages.

Volume Third—*Illustrations of Masonry,* by William Preston; 405 pages.

Volume Fourth—*Antiquities of Masonry,* by Oliver; 260 pages. *Masonic Discourses,* by Thadeus Mason Harris; 176 pages.

Volume Fifth—*History of Freemasonry,* from 1829 to 1841; by Oliver; 137 pages. *Mirror for the Johannite Mason,* by the same; 110 pages. *Star in the East,* by the same; 91 pages.

Volume Sixth—*Disquisitions of Masonry,* by Wellins Calcott; 176 pages. *Masonic Manual,* by Rev. Jonathan Ashe; 231 pages.

Volume Seventh—*Revelations of a Square,* by Oliver; 328 pages. *Introduction to Freemasonry,* Anonymous; 87 pages.

Volume Eighth—*History of Initiation,* by Oliver; 234 pages. *History and Illustration of Freemasonry,* Anonymous; 91 pages.

Volume Ninth—*Constitution Grand Lodge,* England; 92 pages. *Constitution Grand Lodge,* Ireland, 91 pages. *Constitution Grand Lodge,* Scotland; 117 pages.

Volume Tenth—*Theocratic Philosophy of Masonry,* by Oliver; 205 pages. *Signs and Symbols of Masonry,* by the same; 184 pages.

Volumes Eleventh and Twelfth—*The Historical Landmarks of Masonry,* by Oliver; Two volumes, 426 and 450 pages.

Volume Thirteenth—*Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Note Book,* Anonymous; 165 pages. *Apology for the Order;* Translated from the French; by H. W Thorpe; 41 pages. *The Masonic Schism,* by Oliver; 46 pages. *Insignia of the Royal Arch,* by the same; 35 pages. *The Secret Discipline,* Anonymous; 37 pages.

Volume Fourteenth—*Lights and Shadows of Freemasonry,* by Rob Morris; 390 pages.

Volume Fifteenth—*Andersons' Ancient Constitutions.* 108 pages. *History of Freemasonry,* up to 1829, by Alexander Lawrie; 203 pages.

Volume Sixteenth—*Masonic Sermons,* by Inwood and Percy; 318 pages.

Volume Seventeenth—*Principles of Masonic Law,* A. G Mackey; 371 pages.

Volume Eighteenth—*History of Masonic Persecutions,* by Oliver; likewise, *Masonic Institutes,* by the same; 429 pages. By De Verlot; four volumes, 487, 391, 360, 295 pages. Likewise, *Statutes of Knights Templar,* of England and Wales, 29 pages.

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Volume Twenty-seventh—*Masonry and Antimasonry,* by Alfred Creigh.

Volume Twenty-eighth—*The Mystic Tie,* by A. G. Mackey. *Narrative of the Antimasonic Excitement* 1826 to 1829, by Henry Brown; *Oration* at the re-interment of Gen. Joseph Warren, 1776, by Percy Morton.

Volume Twenty-ninth—*Philosophy of Masonry,* by A C. L. Arnold.

Volume Thirtieth—*Speculative Masonry,* by Salem Town; *By-Laws* of the Lodge of Antiquity, London, 1723. *Ancient Poem* on the Constitutions of Masonry, 1325. *The Egyptian and Hebrew Symbols,* by Portal.

Price bound in leather, very strong and neat, fifty dollars.

Address ROB. MORRIS,
Louisville Ky.

Office City Council,
FRANKFORT, January 2, 1858.

ORDERED, that the property holders on both sides of Holmes street, from its intersection of High street, East, to the rope-walk and factory of John Watson & Co., be and they are hereby required to grade and McAdamize the same under the direction of the street committee; and that they be required to have the same done on or before the 25th day of March next.

By order of the Board,
G. W. GWIN, *Mayor.*

Attest: J. W. BATCHELOR, *City Clerk.*
Jan. 16, 1858—w2m.

Runaway Committed.

HARLAN COURT HOUSE,
November 9th, 1857.

THERE WAS committed to the jail of Harlan county, Ky., on the 4th inst., a negro man as a runaway, who calls himself ALEXANDER PINN; he is about five feet five inches high, copper color, about nineteen or twenty years old, has an open countenance, quick spoken, and has a small scar above his left eye. The owner of said negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay the charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

THOMAS FARLER,
Jailer of Harlan County.

Dec. 1, 1857—w6m.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE Bottle or Draft—We have in store a full assortment of fine

BRANDIES,
WINES,
AND GIN;

Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 year old; 50 barrels 2 year old; in store and for sale by
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FRESH GROCERIES,
NEW GOODS, &c., &c.,
Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 hhds Prime New Orleans Sugar, *extra*,
Prime Havanna Sugar,
Double Refined Loaf Sugar,
Common Small Loaf Sugar,
Double Refined Crushed Sugar,
6 casks Elm Hull Sugar,
2 hhds Clarified Sugar,
Various qualities Crushed Sugar,
Prime Java Coffee,
Prime Rio Coffee,
Mocho Coffee,
Maricaibo Coffee,
Superior Green Tea,
Superior Black Tea,
Superior Chockolate,
New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup,
Sugar House Molasses,
Plantation Molasses,
Mackerel in Barrels to retail,
Mackerel in ½ Barrels,
Mackerel in ¼ Barrels & Kits,
Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale by

March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 boxes Star of Richmond;
3 boxes Damascus Blades;
5 boxes Henry Clay;
2 boxes Old Hickory;
2 boxes Dudley's;
6 boxes Natural Leaf;
15 boxes Various Brands;
4 boxes Smoking Scafarlatti Tobacco;
2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.
Havanna, Louisiana, Maryland, and Virginia Smoking Tobacco, for sale by

March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENing, the largest and finest assortment of

CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands:

6,000 "Ugues,"	10,000 Cinto Del Orion,
4,000 Belimita,	15,000 Jno. Butt,
4,000 Rio Hondo,	5,000 Salvadora Londres,
4,000 Creipo,	2,000 La Lovely Regalias,
3,000 La Pruebo,	5,600 La Attala,
4,000 Hommegolds,	1,000 Babana Y Baroajab,
2,000 Etries,	5,000 Eugenies,
2,000 Pepita De Olevia,	4,000 La Sultana,
2,000 Regina,	3,000 Pride of the South,
2,000 Cieroo,	3,000 Eureka,
2,000 La Perla de las Antilles,	2,000 Antonia Garcia,

Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt customers at the usual time.

Nov. 11 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught,
Fine Brandies in bottles and on draught,
Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught and in bottles,
Scotch and Irish Whisky,
Jamacia Rum,
Old Rye Whisky,
Old Nectar Whisky,
Assorted French Cordials,
Blackberry Cordial,
Annise te Cordial,
Maraschino Cordial,
Curasoa Cordial,
Holland Gin,
Schniedam Schnapps. For sale by

Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

SOAP—
25 boxes No. 1 Rosin Soap;
10 boxes German Soap;
10 boxes Variegated Hand Soap;
Fancy Soap perfumed of every style;
2 boxes Casteel Soap; in store and for sale by

Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

VARIETIES.

Pickles, assorted.
Preserves, assorted.
Sauces, assorted.
Lime Juice.
Lemon Syrup,
Ginger Preserves,
Olive Oil,
Sardines,
Pickled Oysters,
Lobsters and Crabs,
Catsups, assorted.
Fresh Peaches,
Strawberries,
Tomatoes,
Pine Apples,
Red Currant, Peach,
Apple and Quince Jellies,
Mustard, French, English and American,
Cayenne & Black Pepper,
Corn Starch,
Yankee Vegetables,
Vinegar, Spices,
Salt, in bags and boxes,

And almost anything that can be called for in the Grocery and Confectionery line; for sale by

March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

TO BUILDERS & OTHERS.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR THE sale of all kinds

Cut, Stained and Frosted Glass,

Suitable for Churches, Private Residences, &c., I am prepared to furnish the same at manufacturers prices. Also, all kinds

PLAIN GLASS, WALL PAPER, &c.

Furnished to my customers at very low prices. Call at my shop adjoining Dr. Phythian's office, and examine samples.

H. G. BANTA,
House and Sign Painter, Frankfort, Ky.

March 19, 1858—3m.

STOVES! STOVES!!

I HAVE just received a large assortment of the best COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought in Louisville, for cash. Give me a call and see for yourself.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware

in all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Job work executed with neatness and dispatch.

Tin Guttering and Spouting

made and put up on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. All of those who are in want of

Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing

would make it to their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.

☞ Don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets.

June 11, 1856—tf. H. R. MILLER.

GEORGE STEALEY,
CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,
AND
LAND SURVEYOR.

☞ Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 9 Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 14, 1855—tf.

STOLEN!

STOLEN from the subscriber, about one mile below Frankfort, on Monday night last,

A BLACK MARE,

7 or 8 years old; 15 hands high; near eye out; shoulder rubbed with the collar; works well; no other marks recollected. There was taken with her an old saddle and blind bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for information that may enable me to recover her.

H. BLANTON.

Nov. 11 1857—tf.

SAMUEL'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes hath is old friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1855—by.

BACON AND LARD—
600 lbs Bacon Shoulders;
400 lbs Bacon Hams;
500 lbs Bacon Sides;
10 kegs Prime Lard;

Nov. 11, 1857 GRAY & TODD

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT
AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT
RAILROADS.

Winter Arrangement for 1857–8.

THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 9th, 1857, Trains will run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 7:25 o'clock a. m. stopping at all regular stations and arrives at Lexington at 12:15 p. m., connecting at Eminence with stages for Newcastle; at Frankfort with stages for Lawrenceburg Salvisa, Hardinsville, Danville, and Versailles; at Payne's with stages for Georgetown; and at Lexington with Covington and Lexington Railroad, for Paris, Falmouth, Covington and Maysville, and with stages for Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Owingsville, Richmond, Irvine, Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Stanford, London, Barboursville, and all points South. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 2:45 p. m., stopping at all regular stations, and arrives at Louisville at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., connecting by stage at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Eminence for Newcastle and Shelbyville, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroads for St. Louis, Cairo, and all points North, West and South.

SECOND TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., stopping at Hobb's and Smith's Stations, Lagrange, and all stations east of Lagrange, and arrives at Lexington at 7:25 o'clock, p. m.; connecting at Eminence by stage for Shelbyville and Newcastle. Returning, this train leaves Lexington at 5:50 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations east of Lagrange and at Smith's and Hobb's Stations only, west of Lagrange, arriving at Louisville at 10:35 o'clock, a. m.; in close connection by Jeffersonville and New Albany and Salem Railroad, with Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Chicago, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Keokuk, Burlington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, and all the principal towns West and South.

THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Louisville at 4 o'clock, p. m., stopping at all stations, and arriving at Lagrange at 5:40 o'clock, p. m. Returning leaves Lagrange at 7:20 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations and arrives at Louisville at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Freight trains leave Louisville and Lexington every morning, daily, Sundays excepted.

Fare is about 4 cents per mile, and a discount of nearly 25 per cent. is allowed for tickets.

The Kentucky Stage Company's line of splendid coaches connect daily (Sundays excepted) with this road.

Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the interior towns of the State, and tickets from those places are sold to Louisville and all Western and Northwestern cities.

Omnibus lines will be in waiting at either end of line to convey passengers and their baggage.

☞ For any further information, please call at the Depot, in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets; and in Lexington, at the office of the Kentucky Stage Company, opposite Phœnix Hotel.

T. W. SPILLMAN,
General Ticket Agent, Louisville.
FRANK WEAVER,
Ticket Agent, Lexington.
SAMUEL GILL,
Supt. L. & F. and F. & L. R. R.

Nov 6, 1857.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM
RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

Through to Chicago in 15 hours,
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

☞ For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857 tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT
LOW PRESSURE.
Regular U. S. Mail Packet between
LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.
SOUTHERNER,

TRIPLETT, Master,

LEAVES Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M., returning, leaves Memphis every Friday at 5 P. M.

This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers; is officered by careful and experienced men, well known to the community, who by strict attention to business hope to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

D. S. BENEDICT & SON, } *Agents.*
C. BASHAM, }

N. B. The Southerner connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for $25 00. [Dec. 4, 1857—6m.

Regular Packet for Louisville.

THE Steamer DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS Master, will leave Brooklyn, Munday's Oregon, and Woodford Landing every Monday.

Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Munday's and Brooklyn.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOHN WATSON & CO., *Agents.*

Nov. 11, 1857—tf.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

IN the town of MELBOURNE, Karnes county, Texas, it being a new town site, recently laid off, on the Government road leading from Indianola to San Antonio, via Yorktown; where said road crosses the main Cleto, 12 miles from Yorktown and 45 miles from San Antonio, and where the Gonzales and Seguin roads intersect and cross to Helena; also near where the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes—as surveyed.)

It is one of the most desirable locations for an inland town, in Western Texas. The soil adjacent is good, water excellent. Lots on main street, 75 feet front, 150 feet back, are now offered at FIFTY DOLLARS per lot; back lots, same size, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per lot.

Those who wish to commence business in a new town, or to double or treble their money, would do well by purchasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will also sell the Tavern, known as the Gillock House, including the whole block upon which it stands.

Emigrants will find this to be as healthy and fertile a portion of country as there is in almost any of the States For further particulars call on us at our residence in MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Eclecto Post Office, Karnes county, Texas."

Nov. 9, 1857—tf. O. H. P. SCANLAND & CO.

**The Galveston News and N. O. Picayune publish the above three times, (weekly) and send bill to O. H. P. Scanland & Co.—*Texan Advocate.*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c, &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Sept. 9, 1857—w&twly.

Utica Lime!

20 BARRELS UTICA LIME JUST RECEIVED AND for sale by
April 5, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

INDEMNITY!

Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt and reliable Companies, by

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CHARTERED - - - A. D. 1841.

Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 39, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.

This Company continues to issue Policies on

Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation and Fire Risks,
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Capital, - - $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

ISAAC UNDERHILL,
WM. R. PHELPS,
THEODORE PERRY,
SAMUEL HOWE,
ALEX. G. TYNG,
PHILO HOLLAND,
L. HOLLAND,
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OFFICERS.

I. UNDERHILL, President.
B. L. T. BOURLAND, Vice President.
C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

JAMES R. WATSON, *Agent,*
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 31, 1858—tf.

The Quaker City Insurance Company,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Franklin Buildings, No. 92, Walnut Street.

Capital & Surplus, - - - **$250,000**
Chartered Capital, **500,000**

Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

OFFICERS.

GEO. H. HART, President
E. P. ROSS, Vice President.
H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary & Treasurer.
S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

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E. P. ROSS,
A. C. CATTELL,
JOSEPH EDWARDS,
JOHN G. DALE,
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FOSTER S PERKINS,
JOHN H. CHAMBERS,
E. W. BAILEY,
CHARLES G. IMLAY,
WM. D. LEWIS, JR.,
J. L. POMEROY,
ANDREW R. CHAMBERS,
H. R. COGGSHALL,
SAMUEL JONES, M. D.,
A. F. CHEESEBROUGH.

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 31, 1858—tf.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers Union Insurance Company,
AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.,
JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash Capital which is all paid up,	**$200,000 00**
Surplus in addition thereto,	**$37,138 80**
	$237,138 82
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and on deposit	$13,482 28
Cash in the hands of Agents and in course of transmission secured by bonds with sureties,	6,657 22
54 Bonds and Mortgages, (6 & 7 per cent interest,)	152,315 00
19 Bonds, security ample, (interest 6 per cent,)	47,685 00
Bills Receivable, viz: Prommissory notes payable on demand,	4,600 29
Cash due from responsible parties on demand,	1,353 47
Interest accrued and principally due January 1st 1857.	11,045 56
	$237,138 82
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and not due,	$1,150 00
Losses claimed and unadjusted,	3,955 00
Losses claimed and resisted,	2,000 00
Losses reported on which no action is taken,	1,060 00
All other claims against the company are small not exceeding,	300 00
	$8,465 00
Whole amount of risks taken during the year,	$2,808,302 00
Whole amount of property at risk at date,	2,754,602 00

FRANCIS TYLER, *Pres't.*

J. E. CANFIELD, *Sec.*

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD, } ss
Athens, January 24th, 1857.

Personally appeared Francis Tyler President, and J. E. Canfield Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.

J. B. REEVE, *Justice of the Peace.*

P. S.—Copies of Report, list of losses during the year &c., will be sent you for circulation soon as printed.

J. R. WATSON, Agent,
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 31, 1858—tf.

STATE
Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Office Harrisburg, Pa.

CAPITAL 380,000 DOLLARS.

Insure all the safer classes of Property against Loss by Fire, Perils of Inland Navigation and Transportation.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, *President.*
L. MORTON, *Vice Pres't.*
S. WARD, *Sec'y.*
J. R. WATSON, Agent,
Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.

March 21, 1858—tf.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, }
Paducah, March 29, 1858. }

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of this Bank and Branches, that the Annual election for Directors of the Principal Bank and Branches, will be held at the Directors room of the Principal Bank in this place, on the 3d day of next May, being the 1st Monday in the month.

At the same time a law passed at the last session of the Kentucky Legislature, increasing the capital stock of this Bank, and allowing additional Branches, will be offered for approval or rejection. As full a vote as possible, is desired either in person or by proxy.

JAS. L. DALLAM, *Cashier.*

April 6, 1858—td.

House and Lot for Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned wishes to sell or rent the former residence of Mrs. Mariah W. Noel, on Main street, Frankfort, Ky. Apply to
Feb. 10—d&wtf. S. M. NOEL.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &C.,
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE
BY
Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornaments, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

☞ Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., or to
A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854

CANDLES.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for sale by
Nov. 11, 1827. GRA & TODD.